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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TWILIGHT.

Have at Twilight's meek and genuine hour,
Time to seek some calm, sequester'd bow'r,
Far from the giddy and the thoughtless throng,
To meditate,—or sing my evening song;—
To rifle Mem'ry's rich and treasur'd store,
And count o'er scenes that can return no more,
Ah! them in vivid Fancy's magic glass,
The friends of early days before me pass,
The long-lamented dead—the absent friend—
The false—the chang'd—once more before me bend.

Whilst one by one the glowing rays of day,
Fade in the west and swiftly melt away,
'Tis thus I think that earthly pleasures fade;
Whilst sad'ning grief, like evening's sombre shade,
Throws o'er our brightest joys its darksome gloom,
And saps the buds of hope before they bloom.
And then I love to think, though sorrow now
May twine her wreath of cypress round my brow,
There is a brighter world beyond the tomb,
A realm of peace where joy's immortal bloom;
A home of rest, (when life's sad journey's o'er,)
Where friends no'er change, and parting is no more.

ROSABEL.

TO ——.

The veil is now withdrawn
Which hid thee from my sight,
The mists of love are gone,
And yet—I hate the light,
The fabric of my hopes is crushed,
And laid my ideal in the dust.

Hate thee—for still
To thee each thought was giv'n,
My bosom thou didst fill,
Almost excluding heav'n,
In visions of the day and night
Thy form was present to my sight.

By ev'ry subtle art,
By ev'ry winning way,
Didst thou possess my heart,
And gain'd it to betray,
This cheek would once have blush'd with shame,
Had I with falsehood joined thy name.

They say that in thy breast
Another reigns supreme,
All love for me repress'd,
Or thought on as a dream,
Well be it so—I scorn to own
A heart, where I dwelt not alone.

The tempest now is past,
Which once my bosom shook,
And I can see at last,
With calm, unaltered look,
I would not—did I have the pow'r,
Regain thy heart for one brief hour.

Then need'st not then believe,
That once days gone by,
In interest I grieve,
And for lost pleasures sigh,
Ah no—my heart has broke thy chain,
Nor could unite its link again.

L. W. P.

A Parody on the Galley Slave.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

Oh! think on my fate, once youth I enjoy'd,
Was as happy as happy could be,
But youth is now fled, o'er hope is destroy'd,
And no one takes pity on me!
I was taken by age, 'twas the fiat of fate,
And I weep, and I bitterly groan,
When thought brings to mind my single estate,
I sigh and I tug on alone.

Hard, hard, is my fate! Oh, how galling my chain,
My life steer'd by misery's charts!
Tho' gainst my fair tyrants I scorn to complain,
Tears gush forth to ease my full heart.
I fashion e'en to shriek, tho' I feel the sharp lash,
For my head like a snow-ball has grown,
While round me the unfeeling fair ones do dash,
I sigh! and still tug on alone.

How fortune deceives; for time has me in tow,
I mourn o'er my folly in vain;
For the life of a Bachelor's clouded with woe—
A wife I can never obtain!
My face is all furrow'd and hope pass'd away,
And no one compassion has shown,
But despair wastes my spirits, my form feels decay;
He sigh'd and expir'd alone.

NORA.

GO WHERE GLORY AWAITS THEE.

Away from thy home, go where glory awaits thee,
Leave all the endearments thy dwelling can give;
Away where the summons, where glory elates thee,
In fame and remembrance thou ever shalt live.

Away from thy home, when the war sound is beating,
And thousands are pressing to fame and the grave;
When foremen the sons of thy country are meeting,
Away from thy home, speed away with the brave.

Then, when the dread foes from thy shores shall be driven,
With happiness, peace, when thy country is blest,
To fame's highest pinnacle, thy name shall be given,
A halo of glory 'll encircle thy rest. FINGAL.

THE MOOLEE-WHA.

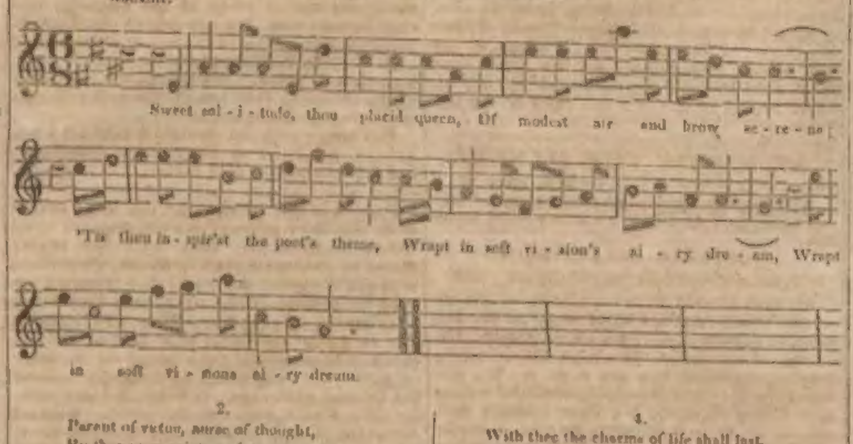
Versified from Barrow's translation of the Chinese, by a young West Indian.

How lovely is this branch of flowers,
Fresh severed from its own bright bowers!
Some gentle hand that pluck'd the spray,
Had dropp'd it here at dawn one day,
And I, the owner of this home,
Will cherish it for days to come,
And wear its clustered gems, to be
A charm to happy hours to me;
But ne'er beyond my door shall shine
Its beauty, for 'tis mine, 'tis mine!

How lovely is this moolee flower,
Bright blooming in its leafy bower,
Excelling all the flowers that grace
The chosen vase their resting place!
And I, the owner of this home,
Will treasure it for days to come,
And wear its gathered branch, to be
A charm alone to me—to me;
And fear lest eyes, that see it shine,
Should envy me this flower of mine. R. H.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SWEET SOLITUDE.


Andante.
Sweet sol - i - tude, thou placid queen, Of modest air and brow se - re - ne;
'Tis thou in - spir'st the poet's theme, Wrapt in soft vi - sion's ai - ry dre - am, Wrapt
in soft vi - sions ai - ry dream.

2.

Parent of virtue, Muse of thought,
By thee were saints and poets taught;
Wisdom from thee her treasure drew,
And on thy lap fair science grew,
And lo, &c.

3.

Whate'er exalts, refines or charms,
Invites to thought, to virtue warms,
Whate'er is perfect, firm and good,
We owe to thee, sweet solitude,
We owe, &c.

4.

With thee the charms of life shall last,
E'en when its rosy bloom is past;
When slowly passing, Time shall spread
Her silver blossoms o'er my head,
Her silver, &c.

5.

No more with this vain world perplex'd,
Thou shalt prepare me for the next;
The springs of life shall gently cease,
And angels waft my soul to peace,
And angels, &c.

View of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The hospital stands on a square, three hundred and ninety-six feet in width, and four hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, containing about four acres. Round it is a brick wall, and rows of thick forest trees. Within the wall, the ground is decorated with gardens, grass plots, gravel walks, hedges, &c. Part of the south front is inclosed by an iron railing. In the yard, fronting the south side of the house, is a leaden statue, bronzed, of William Penn, on a marble pedestal, who is represented holding a scroll having part of the first sentence of the "charter of privileges" inscribed on it. This statue was presented by Mr. John Penn, now of London, to the hospital, in the year 1801.—[See Casket for February.

The hospital exhibits, in the centre, a house, sixty-four feet in front, elevated above all the adjoining buildings, and projecting beyond them a proper distance. On the top is a sky light, to enlighten the theatre for surgical operations; from which there is beautiful view of the city plot, the Delaware, Germantown, Frankford, Fort Mifflin, and several elegant country seats on the Schuylkill. Two large stair cases, leading to the several wards, are made in this division.

Adjoining hereto on the east, is a ward, 80 feet front, 27 feet deep, and three stories high; at the end, a wing crosses it, north and south, extending in length 110 feet.

In the middle of the wing, opposite to the ward, is a hall, twenty-eight feet square, including a stair-case, projecting beyond the other part of the wing, sufficient to cover the cornice, and raised one story above them, with a cupola, that affords a secure way out in case of fire.

Adjoining to the centre house on the west, are a ward and wing, similar to those on the east, with this exception, that the wards are about 34 feet deep: this extension was agreed to, in order to admit double rows of rooms, to accommodate a greater number of lunatics. The difference, unless to an accurate observer, is scarcely perceivable.

The whole extent of the buildings, from east to west, is two hundred and seventy-eight feet; by the length of the wing, crossing the wards, the east and west fronts make an agreeable appearance. Detached from the hospital, at a little distance, is a separate building, with a convenient enclosure for a particular class of patients, who are kept by themselves. There are, also, sundry other apartments on the lot, such as stable, ice-house, smoke-house, fire engine-house, &c.

Rooms in the hospital are appropriated to the following uses:

For the library,	1
Contributors,	1
Museum,	1
Apothecary's shop,	1
Bathing rooms,	2
Theatre for operations,	1
Wash-house, Bake-house and Kitchens,	4
Cell keeper and his wife,	1
Steward, matron and servants, in the centre-house,	8
Lunatics in the west wing and ward,	70
Do. in the east,	16
For sick and wounded,	23
In all,	130

wards and rooms

The lunatics being separated from the sick by the centre house, the latter are not incommoded by their noise.

There is an excellent anatomical museum, consisting of admirable imitations of every part of the human body, in wax, made by the late Dr. Chovet, upwards of half a century ago, in Jamaica. A set of anatomical paintings, and castings in gypsum, presented by the late Dr. John Fothergill, of London, the uniform and active friend of the United States, and of the hospital: and numerous injected preparations, and others in spirit, by various hands.

The library comprises many thousand volumes of choice medical books, and is thought to be the best collection of the kind in this country:—this and the museum, are enlarged and supported by a fund of about five hundred dollars per annum, which medical pupils, who attend the lectures, from all parts of the continent, West Indies, &c. pay for the privilege of reading; and attending the practice of the house; the money is exclusively applied to enlarge the collection, with the consent of the physicians, who, in other countries, enjoy these perquisites to themselves.

There is a vacant square to the east, and half a square to the west; containing together, more than six acres, running in parallel lines with the ground on which the buildings are erected; the other half of this square is owned by the city, and as it is meant to keep it always open, the Pennsylvania hospital is and will be situated in the middle of three great squares, which, besides the open streets, measure more than thirteen acres.

THE MORALIST.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

The mental fountain is unsealed to the eye of a mother, ere it has chosen a channel, or breathes a murmur. She may tinge with sweetness or bitterness, the whole stream of future life. In the moral field, she is a privileged laborer. Ere the dews of morning begin to exhale, she is there. She breaks up a soil which the root of error, and the thorns of prejudice have not pre-occupied. She plants germs whose fruit is for eternity. While she feels that she is required to educate not merely a virtuous member of society, but a Christian, an angel, a servant of the Most High, how does so holy a charge quicken piety, by teaching the heart its own insufficiency!

The soul of her infant is uncovered before her. She knows that the images which she enstamps in that unoccupied sanctuary, must rise before her at the bar of doom. Trembling at such tremendous responsibility she teaches the little being, whose *life* is her dearest care, of the God who made him; and who can measure the extent of a mother's lessons of piety, unless his hand might remove the veil which divides terrestial things!

"When I was a little child," said a good man, "my mother used to bid me kneel before her, and place her hand upon my head while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth, she died, and I was left much to my own guidance. Like others, I was inclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and as it were, drawn back by the soft hand upon my head. When I was a young man I travelled in foreign lands, and was exposed to many temptations. But when I have yielded, that *same hand was upon my head*, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in days of my happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a voice in my heart, a voice that must be obeyed,—'Oh do not this wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God.'"

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Hear, and learn to be silent.
Be silent, and learn to understand.
Understand, and learn to remember.
Remember, and learn to act accordingly.
All that you see, judge not.
All that you hear, believe not.
All that you know, tell not.
All that you can do, do not—(except what is good.)
By praying you lose not.
By giving alms you impoverish not.
By being unjust, you enrich not.
By lying, you profit not.
By prudent swearing, you get disgrace.
Wealth lost, some lost.
Health lost, much lost.
Virtue lost, most lost.
Soul lost, all lost.

Whatever you speak any thing, think well, and look narrowly to what you speak; where you speak, when you narrowly to what you speak; where you speak, when you speak, of whom you speak; and to whom you speak, lest you bring yourself into great trouble. NOAH.

Virtue is the brightest ornament of youth. As on the one hand, religion never appears more lovely and engaging, than when it dwells on the young, and is exhibited in the lives of the young people, so on the other hand, young persons never appear so amiable, and deserve so much esteem and confidence, as when they are religious; when they walk in the paths of virtue, honesty, sobriety and integrity. Always interesting in itself, youth is rendered doubly so, when associated with the graces and tempers of the gospel. A young man, or a young woman, destitute of religion, may be very estimable and worthy on account of the amiableness of their dispositions, and the propriety of their deportment. But where the spirit and graces of Christianity are added, it is like adding life and motion to a statue, which we have admired for its proportion and decorations. But a young person of elegant form, and engaging manners, who lives in profligacy, impurity, and blasphemy, deserves to be compared to a finished statue, steaming forth corruption, and poisoning the atmosphere with contagion and death.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Reflect how soon the gifts of fortune turn;
Those who rejoice in-day to-morrow mourn;
And he who soars an unexpected flight
Oft falls as sudden from his towering height.
Hoole's Translation of Tasso.

How precarious is human greatness. Fleeting and uncertain indeed are the favors of that imaginary goddess called Fortune. Those on whom she smiles to-day may be the objects of her darkest frown to-morrow. To-day her votaries may be prosperous and happy, to-morrow miserable and sorrowful—to-day they may be in the enjoyment of every thing which can render life captivating and endearing, to-morrow the devoted victims of those numerous ills and calamities which make life irksome and bitter, rendering its path gloomy and cheerless. To-day they may riot in the brightest sunshine of prosperity, and to-morrow may find them exposed to the dark and inpitying storm of adversity. To-day wealth and ease may be their's, and to-morrow poverty and wretchedness may be their lot.—Certainly no one will question the truth contained in the following couplet from Dr. Young:

What numbers once in fortune's lap high fed
Solicit the cold hand of charity.

How many are there to be found who were once living in all the splendor and magnificence which the world has to bestow—whose hopes of a long continuance seemed based upon a good foundation—who expected to have it in their power to leave their children what is termed *well-off*, who are now reduced to the lowest extreme, and obliged through necessity to seek the aid of the benovolent and charitable; whose children are thrown upon the mercy of the world, there to experience the bitter pangs of disappointed anticipations—there to buffet the tempest of adversity, and gain by their own exertions that haven of independence in which they fondly flattered themselves to have been safely moored without having to struggle against the strong current of earthly vicissitudes. There is no force of argument needed to corroborate the above remarks; nor is any attempt requisite to prove their justness, for every person can call to mind some instance illustrative of the truth contained in them.

The vicissitudes of life are many and various, and there is no station or situation in life exempt from them. They affect the king upon his throne as well as the peasant in his cot. The one is as liable to be deprived of his sceptre as the other is of his habitation, by the casualties which attend mortality. Take, for an instance, the daring and enterprising victor whom neither seas nor Alps could stop in his pursuit of conquest, who boldly ran every hazard and encountered every difficulty until he arrived at the very pinnacle of human grandeur. Behold him there surrounded by the pomp and splendour which an empire could afford, with armies at his command, and kingdoms in awe of him. Doubtless he did not expect such a sudden and fatal reverse of fortune, nor did he, it is presumed, think that his downfall would be so rapid. No, it is to be supposed that Napoleon Buonaparte had brighter hopes, and did not imagine that his career of glory would end so abruptly. But so it was. He was unexpectedly hurled from that high eminence of power to which he was as unexpectedly elevated. How truly is the concluding couplet of the author which appears, at the head of this article, verified in him. He stands as a singular instance of the precariousness of human greatness, and ought to serve as a salutary warning to those whose restless ambition leads them on from object to object until the delusion is discovered too late to derive any profit from the discovery.

Whilst on this topic, I will relate an anecdote which was told me as having occurred in Ireland, the substance of which is as follows:—A distressed boy met a gentleman on horseback of whom he asked a shilling for the purpose of purchasing some school article of which he was in need, for he was what is there called a *poor scholar*. The gentleman told him he would if he could tell what God was then doing. Whereupon, the boy replied that he was "turning a wheel, and those that are up this year will be down perhaps the next." The gentleman, pleased with his reply, gave him the shilling and rode off. Several years after the circumstance took place, a clergyman preached a charity sermon, the collection of which was to be appropriated in aid of the poor of his parish. After service, those persons for whom the proceeds of the sermon was intended collected before the door of the vestry to receive their respective shares. One old man stretched forth his hand to receive his compliment, but was refused. He tried again, but met with no better success. He was unable to account for this apparently strange conduct; however he remained until all the rest had got their portion and had went away, when the clerk informed him that the clergyman wished to speak with him. Accordingly he was ushered into the presence of the clergyman, who asked the old man if he knew him, and was answered in the negative. He was asked if he did not recollect once to have met a poor boy on the road who requested a shilling of him—that he told him he would give him one provided he could tell what God was then doing, and the boy told him he was turning a wheel. After pausing for some time, the old man said, with a sigh, "ah, yes, I do remember, and I have found the boy's words to have been true, for I was then *up* but am now *down*. "Well," replied the clergyman, "the boy whom you then assisted is the man who now speaks to you, and who is able and willing to relieve you his in turn." The clergyman then made him an offer to come and live in his house, which was gratefully accepted by the old man.

This is another striking instance of the instability of human greatness. The rich man, when he gave the poor boy a shilling, did not think that he would in the course of time be compelled to seek relief from that very same boy.—But so it happened. In the "turning of the wheel" their fortunes also turned. The then poor boy was now a distinguished Catholic clergyman, and the then *rich* man was now an humble applicant for charity. REGULUS.

Philadelphia, March, 1828.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

SIR: Yours being a neutral paper as regards politics, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following address, which, if you think worthy of an insertion, you will oblige me, and perhaps do some good to the community at large, by so doing.

Your's very respectfully,
AN AMERICAN.

To the Citizens of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In looking down upon the world, calmly, as it were, from a cliff far above the confusion, abuse, and political outrage of the present day, we see our wide spread country luxuriously flourishing, and abounding with all the plenty that a rich and well cultivated soil can produce. Far as the eye can see, we behold the busy farmers, content with their respective lots and happy as the day is long, gathering together the fruits of their year's labor and anticipation. Some hundred acres, now within our view, stand all in shocks, to dry and ripen beneath the glorious sun, that seems to smile with favor on the crops his influence thus matured and brought to full perfection. The joyous farmer, exulting in his heart, and inwardly lisping thanks to the Divine Author of his happiness, labors with redoubled vigor each successive hour; and then at eve, free from all cares, returns to his cot with an airy heart, to meet the smiles of a beloved wife, and the fondling caresses of his children—happy in the thought that on him they depend, and look up to, as the fountain head, and perfect source of their present and future happiness. His wife and children meet him with open arms, and bestow upon him the fond caresses which he so justly merits. His soul swells with exquisite delight, and his throbbing bosom feels the rapture of their sincere affections, which instils into his heart the very essence of real comfort and unalloyed content. The voice of slander, contempt, or neglect, the arrogance of power, the insolence of riches, or the contemptible harangue of political contest, disturb not the domestic felicity of his humble habitation. His days are spent in labor, liberty, and concord; his nights on the soft pillow of sweet repose, undisturbed by the pangs of envy, or harassed by the bitter remembrances of jealousy, malice, or family disturbances: content and happy among those he succors and supports, the unity, probity, and innocence by which he is surrounded, tranquillize his mind, inspire the tenderest sentiments into his soul, and reconcile him to his humble lot, "which kings must envy, and possessed, adore."

Reverse the picture: view the city's throng,
The sad contentions which to each belong.

And what a contrast do we observe! Whilst the happy farmer is engaged on his farm, at peace with his neighbors, and happy in his own immediate family; in cities we behold the Father contending against the son, the son against the father, brother against brother, and friends against friends; men, women and children, whether friends or foes, all frantic with political enthusiasm; all neglecting their own particular business; standing in groups, collected in the public streets, or in public or private houses, gathered together to discuss the grand political question, of "Who shall be President?" Nor is the parlor, the dining room, or the church door, on a Sabbath, entirely exempt from this universal pestilence.

Even this were well, if they, with this content,
Would curb the tongue on private insult bent.

But alas! my countrymen, the case is otherwise. And who, I would ask, that has the susceptibility of a gentleman, and the free born spirit of an American, can read the public prints of the present day without disgust, shame and confusion? I say, read them, and see, together with others, the learned and worthy head of our present administration most grossly slandered, and abused; the worthy Hero of Orleans, and second preserver of our country, reviled, and most grossly and wilfully misrepresented, by men who, from of their understanding, and station in society, should have more sense, and true spirit of American republicanism, than to abuse either. "O shame! where is thy blush!" In ridiculing men, you lose sight of the grand object of our future happiness, namely, the welfare of our beloved country. Where is now the true spirit of our ancestors, that urged the immortal Henry, in 1776, to breathe out the language of a true republican, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Look at the motto of your country, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," and ask yourselves the questions: Do our present political ideas accord with the above motto? Do the man's principles, whom we are inclined to support, come up to this? If yes, then act as freemen should do: if not, why then, being free-born spirits, do you cling to a man who is unworthy, and holds not the principles of a true American? Open your eyes, and sound your idol to his inmost core. If the present administration is unworthy, (and it 'is the duty of every American to ascertain the fact,) why permit it to exist?—If worthy why attempt to overthrow and plunge yourselves into the abyss of adventure, and hazard the welfare of your country in the possibility of gaining evil for good? Ask yourselves the questions calmly and deliberately, and make up your respective minds accordingly: not from hearsay, nor because such a man supports this fact, before ascertained by your respective selves to be so. Throw aside your vain abuses, which profit nothing, and the clamorous harangue of political contest, which only offends, and use that time which is so grossly and unmeaningly spent, in ascertaining the plain fact of who is the true American; who is the better man? Then will you act as true spirits of liberty should do. Then will you be able to ascertain the only fit man, who, not merely with his mouth, but in his soul, cries out, "Give me liberty, or give me death." Him, and such only, are the man that Americans should choose and support; remembering, at the same time, (whatever be the result of the ensuing election,) the words of our immortal and beloved Washington, "United we stand, divided we fall!" Let the majority rule; and whosoever is elected, let remain, until time gives leisure to observe his administration: which, if degrading, unworthy, or springs not from the true fountain of liberty, let his fate be Richard's—

Hurl him, indignant, headlong from his throne,
And wave the spangled banner o'er his grave.

AN AMERICAN.

Lancaster, July 6th, 1828.

BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's Life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The following particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

CHARLES BONAPARTE,

The father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considerable eminence on the island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucian, Eliza, Louis, Paulina and Jerome. Letitia Romilini, the mother, was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

JOSEPH,

Ex-king of Spain and the Indies, is a man of talents and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 23 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, New Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the state of New-York, (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chaumont.

NAPOLEON,

Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois, a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa, he had a son, who was born March 20, 1811, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1813 and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

CAROLINE,

Was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and admiral of the French empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons, Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands,) she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome, where she lived in 1825.

LUCIEN

Was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was president on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne. In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

ELIZA,

Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, prince of Lucca, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 43 years.

LOUIS,

King of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

PAULINE

Was first married to Le Clerc, commander-in-Chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla.—She was Napoleon's favorite sister and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline died immensely rich; among the other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

JEROME

Was first married to Miss Patterson of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her and married the princess royal of Wurtemburg. After his brother's fall, he lived awhile at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally retired at Rome, where he resided in 1826. He had one son by his wife.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS,

Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was $2,500,000 a year. He died in 1823, universally lamented.

Russian and Turkish Campaigns in 1640.

"As I was in the centre of the scene of action between the Turks and the Russians, in their last sanguinary campaign, perhaps you would think a local sketch of some of the events not uninteresting. In 1805, the Turks were in a state of great weakness under their amiable but weak monarch, Selim; they had conceded to Russia an extraordinary right of interfering in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, that their respective hospodars should be continued in office seven years, and not removable but by the consent of Russia. To this agreement, however, they did not adhere, and when the Russians remonstrated, the Bosphorus was closed against their ships. Taking umbrage at those causes of complaint, General Michelson was despatched with 60,000 men, who crossed the Dneister, took Bender and Chocsim with little resistance and entered Jassy, the capital of Moldavia. He then entered Bucharest, and took entire possession of the three provinces of Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, not leaving a Turkish corps or fortress on the north side of the Danube, with the exception of Giurgievo; and prepared immediately to pass over to the other side. A tumultuary army was now hastily collected at Adrianople, of troops from the provinces of Asia, and moved forward with the Janizaries to the Danube; they mutinied, however on their march, massacred some of the officers who wished to introduce European discipline among them, and when they at length arrived at the scene of action, were so disorganized that they effected nothing against the Russians, who remained in almost undisturbed possession of the province till eighteen hundred and ten; when the armies on both sides were increased to two hundred thousand, and a fierce and sanguinary contest ensued, which, perhaps, never

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter to Mr SANDERSON, of the Merchants' Coffee House, from the Editors of the NEW YORK STATESMAN, mentions that a letter from Carthagena, by the Bunker Hill, brings information THAT PERU HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST COLOMBIA, and sent an army to invade its territory; and that BOLIVAR has issued a proclamation calling on all Columbians to take up arms to expel the invasion. The New-York Journal of Commerce gives the following translation of BOLIVAR'S Proclamation:

Proclamation of Simon Bolivar to the people of the South.

Citizen Soldiers:—The perfidy of the people of Peru has passed all limits, and broken all the rights of the citizens of Bolivia and Colombia. After the thousand outrages, suffered with heroic patience, we have been obliged to repel injustice with force. The Peruvian troops have entered the centre of Bolivia, without a previous declaration of war, and without any cause for it; such abominable conduct serves to demonstrate to us, what we must expect from a government which does not recognize the law of nations, nor the gratitude which is due to friends and brothers.

It referred to the catalogue of the crimes of the Peruvian government would be too much, and we could not have it without a loud cry of revenge. But I do not wish to excite your indignation, nor renew the pain of your wounds. I invite you only to arouse against those atrocities who already have violated the soil of the Republic, and yet intend to profane the bosom of the mother of heroes. Let the Colombians of the south be joined—let them fly to the frontier of Peru, and there greet the hour of retribution. My presence among you will be the token for combat.

BOLIVAR.

FROM LAGUIRA.

Mr. SANDERSON has obtained from his correspondent at Laguira, and Capt. Davis, of the brig President, Caracas papers, from which the following was translated for the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. BOLIVAR has been declared "*Supreme Chief*," as will be seen by the following document, addressed by General PAEZ to the Intendant of the Department. A letter from a gentleman in Laguira, under date of the 27th of July, says—"I enclose a paper containing the accounts, &c. relative to Bolivar being declared Supreme Chief, and have only to add, that civil war is *not* to be apprehended, as the President has *all* the army under his control, all the superior officers in the civil department in his views, and all the well disposed people of the country have strong hopes that he will be able to effect much good. You are probably aware by this time, in the United States, that this country can only live under a despotic government."

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

JOSE A. PAEZ, Superior Chief of Venezuela, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, VALENCIA, 15th JULY, 1828.

To the Intendant of this Department.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an act passed at a meeting held on the 13th June last, in the Capital of the Republic, in which the Intendant of the Department of Cundinamarca, with the other civil and ecclesiastical authorities, fathers of families, and respectable properties there, invest exclusively with the supreme command of the Republic, his excellency the Liberator President, with full powers in all the branches of the government, in order that he may organize them as may appear to him most generally advantageous, preserving the union of the Republic, securing its independence, and re-establishing its credit abroad—at the same time revoking the powers conferred on the Deputies to the Convention from that province. You will also perceive that the solemn act was made known to the Council of Government, which by its communication of the same date, signifies its approbation of the steps taken—and finally, that his Excellency the Liberator President, on the 16th of the same month, in the Capital of Socorro, officially announces that he is resolved to exert his authority and energy in the service of the State, a copy of which accompanies this.

Thus has been sanctioned the uniformly expressed wish of the people of the three departments under my command, and their ardent desire as manifested in their petitions forwarded to me, that His Excellency the Liberator President should take upon him the supreme command of the State, preserving the unity of the Republic. I congratulate the worthy inhabitants of this department in the happy accomplishment of their wishes, and may Colombia be regenerated, and obtain under the favourable auspices of its benefactor, that prosperity and happiness of which it had been deprived by the former administration. Be pleased to make known this praiseworthy act to the illustrious municipalities and to the inhabitants of this province, for their information, giving to its promulgation the solemnity due to an act as august as it is worthy of the Colombian people.

Signed, JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The morning steam boat line between Baltimore and Philadelphia is suspended until further notice, in consequence of the accident which happened to one of the boats. As soon, however, as the necessary repairs can be made, the line will be resumed.

The Beaufort (N. C.) Gazette of the 24th ult. states that the *Dengue* has made its appearance in that town, and estimates that two-thirds of the inhabitants have been attacked by it.

A city charter for Providence, R. I has been drawn up, and is to be presented to the town for their compliance.

Crows have done great damage, this season, in Worcester, (Mass.) and vicinity, to the grain fields: several instances have been observed of their pulling up potatoe tops, and otherwise injuring the hills.

An actor of the name of Michelan lately made his first appearance in the theatre at Rouen.—Though previously thought well of in the profession, he was unsuccessful on the occasion; and so much was he affected by the bitterness of failure, that he fell in a state of insensibility, and actually expired on the stage.

The science of Geology has, within a few weeks, been introduced into more than thirty schools in the Eastern part of Massachusetts.

On Saturday afternoon last, in Southold, L. I. on out house of Col. B. Horton was set on fire by the discharge of a gun at a bird, and a barn, and other buildings, 50 loads of hay, several carriages, &c. to the value of $700 destroyed by the flames.

A disorder called the *fire-blight* threatens to destroy all the peach trees in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass. The true cause of the disease has not been discovered. Quince trees are also destroyed by it.

We learn from the St. Augustine Herald, that the crops in all parts of the surrounding country are likely to be very plentiful—that the cotton plantations indicate an abundant gathering; and that the sugar cane will this year be a source of great profit to all who are engaged in the produce of that article.

The Dengue has appeared at Savannah, Geo.

A slave was convicted at Savannah of forging a due bill, and sentenced to receive *seventy-eight* lashes on two different days, to be imprisoned from the 25th of July to the 8th of August, and then to stand one hour in the pillory.

The small pox has appeared in the poor house at Perrippany, N. J. Mr. Sargeant, the keeper, died on the 29th July, and several of his family, with ten or twelve paupers, are ill of that disease.

The Arkansas Gazette mentions the execution of a man named Jacob Strickland, found guilty of the murder of George Deacon, and that he was *carried* to the gallows in a state of intoxication, in which situation he was not only permitted to harangue the crowd, but to take two additional drinks of grog! What a disgusting spectacle.

Mrs. Duff attracted a full house in Providence, R. I. on Monday evening, to witness her inimitable representation of Jane Shore. On Tuesday, she represented the unknown female in the Foundling of the Forest. Both characters were delineated to the life, and in some of the most affecting scenes, too much so to be pleasant.

A man died in Baltimore, on Friday, from drinking cold water.

The man who recently stole from the mail stage, near Baltimore, a trunk belonging to R. F. Brice, Esq. has been apprehended—and, after confessing his guilt, committed to prison.

By a careless shot at a woodpecker, made by a young lad on the 28th ult., an old negro man was unfortunately killed in Washington, N. C.

A person by the name of *James Lankins or Larkin*, working on the Canal at M'Kee's Half Fall's, died a few days since. It is understood he has three children residing in Philadelphia, who can procure the amount that was due to their father, about forty dollars, by applying to Mr. John Bullington of Harrisburg.

On Sunday week the thermometer at Norfolk stood at 95 in the shade, and at 130 in the sun. It had been nearly as oppressive for the two preceding days.

On the subject of the late difficulties at Yale College between the Students and the Faculty, the New-Haven Chronicle observes:—"Order is now restored in college, and there is little doubt that nearly all the students will return, except such as will not be re-admitted by the faculty."

Datus Kent, who was imprisoned in Stark county, Ohio, for manslaughter, has recently killed a fellow prisoner for giving information of an attempt he was about to make to escape.

4,089,017 yards of Domestic Cotton Goods were cleared from the United States ports for ports in the Pacific, to the southward of California, in 28 vessels, in nine months, ending in January last.

A pod of green seed Cotton, was gathered from col. Carter's fields, near Milledgeville, (Ga.) on the 11th ult. This was much earlier than usual for this description of Cotton at come to maturity in that part of the state.

Commodore Hull, of the U. S. Navy, passed through Burlington, Vt. on the 4th inst. on his way to Quebec.

A benevolent individual at New Haven, Conn. has offered to pay for the tuition in Yale College of ONE HUNDRED indigent pious students, preparing for the ministry. The price of tuition is thirty-three dollars a year; consequently the offer is *three thousand and three hundred* dollars a year.

The Boston Bulletin of Friday afternoon, contains copious extracts from the New-York evening papers of the day previous. The person who should have predicted such a circumstance twenty years ago, would have been set down for a fool or mad-man.

The Boston Copper Company have made several improvements in their Brass Cannon—the greatest diameter is continued further forward, and the trunnions are placed much lower than formerly. Their field pieces are much improved, and many are ordered.

A Charleston paper of 28th July, advertises Ice at one cent per pound.

Drank copiously of Lemonade, say the Doctors at Charleston, S. C. to those who are recovering from the *Dengue Fever*—and such has been the demand for *Limes*, says a letter, that they have been selling at the rate of $200 the barrel.

The widow of Talma, the celebrated French tragedian, was married to the Count de Chalot, an officer of the legion of honor, on the sixth of June last.

Numerous Swiss emigrants remained at Havre when the Olympia sailed, waiting a passage to the United States.—All the American vessels there could have a full complement. Some months since, from eight to ten thousand were arranging to emigrate, principally from the Canton of Bern.

The Newburyport Herald states that there is a new emission of five dollar counterfeit notes of the New Bedford Commercial Bank, and of the Eagle Bank, Boston, now in circulation, and very badly executed.

At Marseilles, France, the mate of a vessel quarrelled with the captain, and murdered him. He then set fire to a cask of powder, the explosion of which killed him and two officers of health, who were on board.

Abduhl Rahak, the Moorish Prince, a Boston paper says, is now in our city; it is expected that the benevolent will contribute something towards ransoming his children who are yet in captivity at Natchez.

Two laborers in Monroe, Conn. named Booth and Coggeshall, having quarrelled while cradling oats, agreed to decide the dispute with their sickles. Booth was totally discomfited; leaving the field, minus the fleshy part of one of his arms and three fingers.

Enquiry.—Moses Turner, a merchant in Ohio, received several cases of goods, last spring, from New-York, marked M. T.

Messrs. William and William H. Collins have issued a prospectus for publishing a weekly paper in Boston, to be called "The American Manufacturer." The price will be three dollars, or two and a half if paid in advance.

The Commissioners for ascertaining the debts of the late New-Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, meet for that purpose at Jersey City this day and to morrow, and at Newark, N. J. on the 18th and 25th inst. and 1st of September. All claims not presented will be barred from a participation of the funds.

Proposals have been issued in New York for publishing a weekly paper under the title of the "Opera Glass." It will be devoted to the fine arts, literature and the drama. The plan of the work is that of John H. Paine's of London.

Spring love often freezes in the winter—and love once congealed, seldom pursues its old channel again.

A GREAT WALKER.—A Mr. *Walker*, near Albany, weighed 310 pounds a few days since. This is the least he has been known to weigh for several years.

The Providence, R. I. Journal says—A lady on her passage from New York to this port, a few days since, was *fortunately* made the mother of two promising infants.

The Mount Holly, (N. J.) Mirror says: We have seen a stalk of hemp measured, which is now growing in the garden of E. T. Dobbins, of this town, which measures *thirteen feet eleven inches in height, and ten inches in circumference*, immediately above the surface of the ground.

A man fell from the fifth story of a store on India Wharf, in Boston, August 12, upon some hides lying on the side walk beneath, broke his wrist, and was otherwise injured, though there are hopes of his recovery. Instant death must have been the consequence, had the man fallen upon the bare pavement.

The brig Earl, of Aberdeen, arrived at Quebec on the 5th inst. from Belfast, from whence she sailed on the 27th of June, with 114 settlers.

After a violent thunder storm at Atkinson and Plaiston, in New Hampshire, on the 1st inst. it was ascertained that the lightning had struck in more than forty places within the compass of a mile and a half. One dwelling house was struck and the family knocked down, but not severely injured. An ox and cow were killed.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 92—viz. 31 adults and 68 children, of whom 30 were under one year of age.

127 persons died in New York last week—25 men, 18 women, 48 boys and 43 girls—51 of whom were under one year of age.

In Baltimore, last week, there were 51 deaths—34 of whom were children under five years of age.

The total number of deaths in Charleston, S. C. for one week, up to the 3d inst. were 21—13 whites and 8 blacks—2 died of the Dengue Fever.

Reports of Deaths, in Washington City, during the month of July, 1828. Adults 11—Children 16—Total 27.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Verses* occasioned by the death of M. E." with the exception of a single line, are highly creditable to the author. We shall publish them at an early period.

A Tale of the Highlands is the production, we apprehend, of a very young writer. It exhibits, however, considerable poetic talent, and we would recommend the author to persevere in his efforts.

The prose article entitled "Schooley's Mountain," shall have a place.

A Parody may be a very good thing of the kind, but we do not like such trifling with sacred subjects.

Tremont is too long for insertion in its present state. We shall strike out two or three verses, and give the remainder an insertion in our "Olio."

We welcome *Selim* most heartily. The *Stanzas* he has this week furnished, are among the best effusions of his always agreeable muse.—We hope he will prove more frequent in his visits.

We shall endeavor to find room for "A New Year's Gift," L. W. F and M. in our next.

THE SPRINGS AND THE SEA SHORE.

We learn from all our fashionable watering places, that the throng of visitors has this season far exceeded that of any previous summer. We may add our wish that a proportionate increase of pleasure and health may have resulted. We trust that our friends will find us among the last to advocate a prodigal expenditure of money, especially in merely fashionable excursions. We know the value of property, and desire too ardently, a diffusion of good principles, to suffer such a thought to rest in our mind, or to escape our pen. But we must, and the public do, distinguish between an unreasonable squandering of possession, and a generous or liberal use of the good things of this life in a way to give a proper estimate of their value, and to make wealth subservient to the body's soundness, and consequently minister to its own increase.

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable, seem all the pleasures and occupations of a city life, to one who drudges on from January to December, snuffing the winds at the corners in the winter, and melting down in the doubly refracted heat of summer—every breeze that agitates the dust of the street, bearing along upon its wings more than the scorching influence of an Eastern Sirocco, and wafting from the gutters at hand, and the ponds in the vicinage, a thousand odoriferous gales, "that seem to whisper whence they stole their balmy sweet." What has one of joy in gazing upon the everlasting brick and marble of the city, fooling the parching influence of an August sun drying up the sources of life and animation, and fearing that so much of animal force will be dissipated by the sunny air of summer, that when the winter's blasts whistle against his shrunken frame, he will pass off in the wind, desiccated and shrivelled like the folded foliage of the shrunken rush. Heavens! what a thought—to have the memory stored with the days of fulness and fat, to have treasured up in the recollection, thoughts of protuberant cheeks, hose-compelling legs, prominent abdomen, with all those healthy appliances of greasy capacities; to revolve in distant remembrances, the exudation of animal juices, to know that perspiration once oozed through the opening pores of the skin, and moisture stood visible and tangible upon the hands, face and forehead; to have it fix in mental records that the conformation of bones, and the nice articulation of joints, were only to be guessed at by the corresponding shape of the flesh, extending or dimpling according as the bone projected or receded. To remember that the clothes made to *wear*, had also been cut to suit the form—to remember all this, and feel that flesh has wasted away, that the skin has folded round the almost rattling bones, collapsing like the spent balloon, that the sources of perspiration has dried away, and moisture might as well be looked for from the wide-spreading flames of a conflagration, as sweat from the shrivelled and dried up cheek. To feel one's self blowing off upon a November gust, like the frost blasted leaves of the poplar; to be conscious of no density to invite gravitation, or even afford a balance, you go whirling along the breeze, eddying perhaps on the lee of some alley or court, rising or falling along the leeward side of a three story house, just like the bits of paper with a cork appended, which the boys cause to rise at the corners of streets and lanes, by the aid of an upward current of air. To feel with trembling apprehension as a puff of wind raises a little sand and dirt, that if the *breeze* reaches you, you must per force pass away with it, not "unto," but *into* dust and ashes, and be hurled about, the sport of the wind, till a new absorption of moisture shall place you upon the "fixed and fire set earth," with a degree of weight to make the stones "tell of your whereabout." Now, how can such a fearful state of things be avoided? Most readily we solemnly aver, by a visit to the springs, or to the sea shore. Wander forth, "put money in thy purse." Station thyself, gentle reader, at the Springs, whether the Yellow Springs, or those of Ballston and Saratoga, it makes but little difference; ingulph each morning deep potations of the *aperient* liquid—eat, drink and be merry; or betake thyself to the Sea Shore, immerse thyself thrice each day in the ocean—talk of life, but forget its cares; gather an appetite by inhaling the breezes from the ocean, and gratify it with the plentiful produce of the mother of waters; if the saline impregnated air creates a moderate thirst, gratify the appetite with moderate libations, and in returning to the city thou shalt bid defiance to the wind, and set at nought the all-wasting influence of the sun beams. This we call the benefit of summer exercise and change of air; and we heartily recommend both to those who would live long on the land, and enjoy the blessing which belong by nature and industry to our city. We address our essay chiefly to grumbling dyspeptics, who complain of a lack of exercise, and are too lazy to take means of a movement; who gormandize one day, and are sick a week, from a neglect of the ordinary means of health—AIR AND EXERCISE!

RIOT.

About twelve o'clock on Monday night, a riot commenced at a house in Third, near George street, in the incorporated district of the NORTHERN LIBERTIES, and lasted about two hours. Several persons were injured in the affray, and ROBERT M'GOVVIN, a watchman, received a blow from a stone, which fractured his scull. He was carried to the town house, where he died shortly after. ELEAZER HAND, another watchman, was wounded by a pistol shot, but is not thought to be in danger.

Three men were, next morning, committed by FREDERICK WOLBERT, Esq. as the instigators of the tumult. Warrants have been issued against several others, and the police are actively employed in search of them. M'GOVVIN, we are told, was an orderly, industrious man, and has left a wife and three children.

Tuesday evening a number of persons collected near the place where the riot occurred on the previous night. Towards ten o'clock they became tumultuous. Their fury, it is said, was excited by a flag which had been hung out, in the morning, as a token of victory on the part of the Irish, at a house in THIRD above BEAVER street, kept as a tavern, by one O'NEALE, and inhabited by weavers. The house was attacked, and a great part of the inside demolished. During the affray several shots were fired from the house, and two persons wounded, one seriously and one slightly. A man by the name of NELL was grievously beaten with clubs. A young lady was struck in the face by small shot which, however, were so far spent, before reaching her, that she sustained no injury.

On Wednesday evening the Sheriff, with the officers of the city police, repaired to the scene of action, aided by two of the Volunteer Companies of infantry and two troops of horse, which, by remaining on the ground, had the effect of keeping the peace during the night.

The corn crops in the lower counties of Virginia and North Carolina are said to be very promising. A Virginia gentleman, on the border between the two states, believes that his crop, which is a fair specimen of those within fifty miles, will be twice as large as the best of former years, unless a storm should occur. The wheat has not turned out so well, nor will the fruit.

The Augusta Courier says, that Col. Breithaupt of our sister state, has gone north for the purpose of procuring materials for the establishment of a cotton factory in Edgefield District, S. C. and that a subscription paper has been circulated in Augusta for the purpose of procuring stock to erect a cotton and woollen factory in Richmond county, on which, in less than an hour, upwards of $8000 were subscribed although each subscription was limited at $200."

Two large Moose were killed by Mr. Mark Wilson, at Gouldsboro', Me. on the 21st ult. The moose were discovered within gun-shot of the road, when Mr. W. shot the largest one dead on the spot; the other stood by until the piece was again charged, when he experienced the same fate. The four quarters of one of the Moose weighed 400 pounds.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, July 15th:—"This city is at present visited by a disease called the Spanish fever, which in many respects resembles the scarlet, and is in my opinion more to be dreaded than the yellow fever, as all are subjects for it, and but few escape. Whole families are taken down at once, and there is a great difficulty in getting servants sufficient to take care of the sick."

We understand, says the Boston Gazette, that the specie stolen from the vault of the Exeter Bank, a few weeks since, amounting to 8 or 10,000 dollars, has been recovered. It was found on Saturday last, in a field bordering on the Newburyport turnpike, where it had been deposited by the robbers. Our informant states that "it measured about five or six pecks."

Considerable anxiety has been excited at Washington, N. C. by the discovery, about the end of July, that some of the negroes were plotting to free themselves, a conversation between two of them was overheard by a sailor, who had gone on the wharf late at night. He could not identify them, but several were arrested and examined. Positive guilt was brought home to none, but several suspicious circumstances came to light. It appeared on the examination, that the restlessness among the blacks had its origin in the promises made, by some unknown miscreant, at the last Congressional election, to influence the votes of the free negroes in favor of one of the candidates. They were assured that he, if elected, would set free all the blacks. They were firmly convinced that this would take place on the 4th of July, and their disappointment, of course, was extreme.

Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to inform my friends and yours of the most simple and effectual cure for Warts, of which I have ever heard. Having been troubled with them for about four years, I was advised by a friend to apply the juice of the leaf of the Peach tree. A single trial, with the juice of less than a dozen leaves, has entirely rid me of a double handful of these troublesome excrescences, in about six weeks. I had intended to tell how many there were of them; but upon examination, I find they have so completely disappeared, that I cannot now count them.

New York, July 19, 1828. W. H.

On Sunday last, we had a melancholy comment on the evils of intemperance and Sabbath-breaking. George Chapman, a tailor by trade, had a quarrel with Daniel Wright, laborer, (both excessively intemperate drinkers,) and happening to meet about the middle of the day at Nares', just over the line between this village and Fayette, in Seneca county, they "talked it over," and were apparently reconciled. According to a vulgar custom, however, they must ratify their treaty of amity over a bottle of whiskey; and here the smothered flame of resentment again burst forth. Chapman swore he would kill Wright. To escape danger, Wright went into the granary and lay down on the cat-bin. Chapman followed a while afterwards, seized a spade, and repeated the threat. Wright attempted to get up, but received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and which was followed by others in quick succession. Chapman went to the house, avowed what he had done, and was taken into custody. Wright died about an hour afterwards. After the frenzy of the liquor had subsided, the mind of the wretched murderer awakened to a sense of the horrid deed he had perpetrated, and to the inevitable doom which awaits him.—*Geneva Gaz.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Yamasra Mountain, August 1.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult. as Andro Bangle, a respectable farmer of this place, was attempting to descend from his hay-mow, his foot slipping, he fell and was impaled in the most shocking manner on one of the stakes of his cart. There was only one person with him at the time, who, after several attempts, succeeded in lifting him from the stake in a state too horrible to describe. He survived till towards noon the next day, when he expired. He has left a wife and three young children to lament his untimely fate.

FROM COLOMBIA.

A letter received at the office of the Baltimore American, by the brig President, arrived at this port, communicates the following interesting intelligence from Colombia.

"LA GUAYRA, 26th July, 1828.

On the 17th inst. his excellency the Intendant of Venezuela received an official despatch from General Paez, informing him that in the cities of Bogota, Socorro, and Valencia, the Liberator President, General Bolivar, had been unanimously proclaimed supreme chief of Colombia, and that the powers granted by the inhabitants of those cities to their members at the grand convention were entirely revoked, owing not only to the illegality of their elections, but likewise to the little interest they had hitherto taken in the welfare of the country; the power granted by those cities to the Liberator is unlimited, and is to last during his pleasure. The Intendant accordingly issued orders for a public meeting to be held in Caracas, on the following day, to be composed of the Municipality, and any of the respectable inhabitants that might wish to take a part therein, which was numerously and respectably attended. After a short discourse from the Intendant, they unanimously ratified the determination of the aforesaid cities. General Bolivar has accepted of the authority hereby granted him, and has expressed his determination to employ the same in promoting the welfare of the country."

A gentleman who left Xibara, Cuba, about the 24th ult. informs us, that the Collector of the Customs at that place, had received a letter from his nephew at Manzanilla, stating that the Spanish port of St. Domingo had been ceded to Spain by the Haytien Government, and that Com. Laborde, with two 74's, two frigates, and some smaller vessels, with 3000 troops, had sailed from Havana to take possession of the same.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th, the Minister of the Marine alluded to a revolt at Tunis: the following are said to be the details of that event: Some Turkish soldiers, joined to a party of sailors who escaped at the battle of Navarino, had formed the project of seizing all the Europeans, for the two-fold purpose of vengeance and pillage. They wished to take advantage of the absence of the Bey, who was to go and pass a fortnight at Biserta, but the plot having been discovered, the Bey postponed his departure. Measures were taken to check the mutineers; but it was found impossible to prevent private individuals being insulted. One Englishman was seriously wounded, as he was returning home in the evening. The Bey has given the most strict orders that no Christian shall be molested by his subjects, and a Moor has been beheaded for having insulted M. Fouques, commander of the frigate Maria Therese.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. Wilmer, SAMUEL RUSH, to NANCY WILMER, daughter of James Wilmer, Esq.

On the 7th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Arch street, GEORGE M. STROUD, Esq. of this city, to ELEANOR HALLOWELL, daughter of John Hallowell, Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. E. Cushman, Mr. ROBERT NEEL, formerly of Chester county, Pa. to Miss MARY ANN SHELMIRE, of this city.

On the 16th of June last, at St. Amelia, near Matanzas, JOHN C. WIELAND, Esq. Merchant, of Havana, to MARY, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq. formerly of Baltimore.

On the 7th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. LUKE HELMS, to Miss MARY MARIEN, both of Delaware County.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. H. Bibighaus, Mr. JOHN H. RIDDLE, to Miss SARAH F. VANARSDALE, both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Charles R. Demme, Mr. JAMES MOORE, of Springfield, Delaware county, to Miss ELIZABETH FUHR, daughter of George Fuhr, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia county.

On Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst. in St. James' Church, by the Rev. William H. Delancey, the Rev. WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late John Harland, Esq. of this city.

In the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. John Peebles, CALVIN BLYTHE, Esq. Secretary of State, to Miss PATIENCE AUGUSTA, daughter of Judge Elliott, of that place.

At Myrtle Grove, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Thursday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Boyne, THOMAS B. COOLIDGE, Esq. of Boston, Mass. to Miss SUSAN E. eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, THOMAS DOLAN, brother of John Dolan, of the Social Tavern, 29 south Water street.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 24th year of his age, CHARLES EDWIN GEBLER, eldest son of the late Godfrey Gebler, Jun.

On Thursday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH DORSEY, aged 68 years.

At Utica, N. Y., on the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH ADAMS, aged 62 years, relict of the late Charles Adams, Esq. and sister-in-law of the President of the United States.

At Richmond, Va., a short time since, Dr. EBENEZER FLAGG, father of A. C. Flagg, Esq. secretary of state of Vermont, aged about 70 years. He was a soldier of the revolution, and served six years in the continental army.

At Pontiac, Michigan territory, on the 26th ult. SIDNEY DOYLE, Esq. formerly of Troy, and latterly an active and respectable member of the legislative council of Michigan.

In Billerica, Mass., THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq. aged 81 years.—A Revolutionary Patriot—and one of the brave men who fought at Bunker Hill.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 26th ult. in the 72d year of his age, JOSEPH WINTHROP, Esq. a native of New England, but for the last 43 years a resident of that city.

At the same place, on the 21st inst. of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of two days, JERVIS HENRY STEVENS, Esq. in the 19th year of his age. He was born in London, on the 26th of June, 1750, and removed, while yet a youth, with his father's family, into this state from the state of Georgia.

On the 9th inst. of a short illness, Mr. ANTHONY A. PALMER, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. JOSEPH VANDERFORD, youngest son of John Glading.

On the 10th inst. in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH LOCKTON, widow of the late Captain John Lockton.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. MARGARET MOULTY, aged 75 years.

On the 9th inst. in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET WHITEHEAD, relict of the late Richard Whitehead, Esq.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Miss RACHAEL F. ALLISON.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, WILLIAM CRUMP, taylor, aged 40 years and two months.

On the 5th inst. after a short and painful illness, MARY JANE, daughter of James Bagge, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

On the 30th ult. in Milton, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Henry Frick, one of the Editors of the Miltonian, aged about 7 weeks.

On the 6th inst. in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. ANNA CLIFFORD, widow of the late John Clifford, an eminent Merchant of this city, and daughter of the late Francis Rawle, Esq.

On the 11th inst. NEHEMIAH SLEEPER, aged 50 years.

On the 7th inst. at Albany, Mrs. MARY ANN MORRIS, wife of John W. Swain.

On the morning of the 11th inst. in Blockley Township, County of Philadelphia, ELIZABETH, daughter of T. Mendez, Esq. of Mexico, aged 11 years.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. after a protracted illness, JOHN SNYDER, sen. of Moyamensing, in the 74th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 9th inst. in Baltimore, in the 47th year of his age, Captain JAMES SMITH.

At Morristown, N. J. on Wednesday week, of consumption, Dr. SAMUEL WHELPLY, a gentleman distinguished for his piety, as well as for his eminence in the medical profession.

In Richmond, Va. on the morning of Friday, the 8th August, inst. Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, late of Philadelphia, in the 28th year of his age.

At Fernandina de Jagua, Cuba, on the 3d ult. of an inflammation of the brain, Capt. HADLOCK, of the brig Beaver, from New York.

At Dalkeith, Scotland, in June last, suddenly, aged about 50 years, the Rev. THOMAS BROWN, D. D. minister of the Burgher Church at that place, and son of the late Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, well known as the author of a valuable commentary on the Bible. Dr. B. had been pastor of the above congregation for near thirty years—his sudden removal will long be lamented by an attached congregation and large circle of friends.

On the 10th inst. at Norfolk, Va. Mr. JOHN BASSETT, Engineer of the steam boat Petersburg. Mr. Bassett was taken sick on his last trip up James river, on Thursday last, with the "river fever," as it is commonly called, and died on the fourth day after the attack. The deceased was about 35 years of age, a native of New Jersey, and had been employed as Engineer of the Petersburg about 9 years.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the 20th biennial session of the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on Second Day, (Monday,) the 3d day of 11th mo. (November) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Societies heretofore represented in the Convention, as well as those wishing to co-operate in the important cause of Universal Emancipation, are requested to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 8th mo. (Aug.) 1828.

N. B. Editors of papers throughout the Union, will confer a favour by giving the above notice a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention:

"Art. 2. The Convention shall be composed of such representatives as the respective societies associated to protect the rights of Free People of Colour, or to promote the Abolition of Slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint, provided that the number from any one Society shall not exceed ten."

TO ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.

A MEETING of English Emigrants is particularly requested to take place on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst. at half past seven o'clock precisely, at the Tavern of Henry Heil, No. 92 Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, and also to form a system of relieving and giving instruction to English Emigrants, who may stand in need of the same. Aug. 16—1t

MUSIC.

200 SUPERIOR toned musical tortoise shell Horns, just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, first door above the Indian King Tavern, between Second and Third streets.

Also, an elegant assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware.

Aug. 16—3t* WILLIAM BAILY.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 sick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 sick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 sick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 sick 643 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 sick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street. june 13—tf

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA.

Warranted superior to any in use.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases. Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

For sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions, printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—Price $2, or $20 per dozen.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth street, 2 doors above Wood street, or S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. aug. 9—tf

A very respectable gentleman at Athens, Alabama, has obligingly permitted his name to be mentioned as a testimony in proof of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edwin C. Estes, dated Athens, Alab. May 27, 1828.

"To my certain knowledge, the Panacea (Parker's) has effected a cure in a case of Rheumatism, of 10 years standing, during which time, the patient was under the care of as eminent physicians as any country can boast; was twice salivated, &c. Two bottles snatched her as it were from the grave and restored her to *perfect health*."

JOHN STOCKDALE

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public in general, that the duties of his Seminary (back of No. 6 Plum street) will be resumed on Monday, the 18th inst. Grateful for the patronage which has been extended to him, he assures them that no exertions shall be wanting to impart to those committed to his care, a moral and a practical education.

Surveying, &c. taught practically. Aug. 16—2t

BOOKS.

COOPER'S new work; Knickerbocker's New York; Marriage in High Life; Irving's Life of Columbus; Heber's Travels and Poems; M'Kenzie's 5000 Receipts; Virginia House-wife; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Rowlett's Tables of Interest; Bowditch's Navigator; and a few other books well suited to a seafaring man, late the property of a gentleman, deceased, at the Book Shop, No. 121 South Fifth street.

☞ A few copies of the Printer's Guide.

Aug. 16—1t

SELECT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 205 South Fifth street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

THE Academical duties will be resumed in both Departments on Monday, the 25th of August. The course of instruction will embrace Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the various branches of the Mathematics, &c.

Cards may be had containing the terms, &c. and references obtained, by applying at the Academy.

WILLIAM M. COLLOM,
Aug. 16—3t* Principal.

A THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the Subscriber, near Coatesville, on the night of the 5th inst. a sorrel horse of gay appearance, switch tail, all his feet white, about 15 hands high, and six years old; he is singularly marked on the near shoulder, with a roan or grey blaze from the knee to the wither. A reward of

TEN DOLLARS

Will be given for information where the horse can be had, and reasonable expenses paid if brought home, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the conviction of the thief. (A considerable reward is likewise paid by the County of Chester for the conviction of horse thieves.)

JAMES DICKENSON,
Aug. 16—3t* Coatesville, Chester County, Pa.

COOPER'S NEW NOVEL.

THE TRAVELLING BACHELOR, for sale *cheap*, by R. HART & SON,

At the New Book and Fancy Stationary Store, 65 South Third street.

☞ All the late publications for sale as above.—Ladies Albums in plain and elegant bindings.

N. B. A general assortment of Fancy Stationary; Seminaries supplied on liberal terms. aug. 15—2t

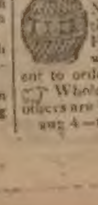
PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 6 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $8 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $8.
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $2 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices. june 28—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUT

was surpassed. The Russians passed the Danube in three places. Their direct progress would have been from Giurdzo to Rudschuk; but at this place the passage was impracticable, either at the town or near it, as the banks were steep and high, and defended with Turkish batteries. They therefore crossed over above it, at Ostrova, near Widdin, and below it at Hirsova and Tontourkey, and laid siege to Rudschuk. The town was vigorously defended, and the Russians were repulsed in a desperate attack, in which they lost about six thousand men. Karamsky made also a similar assault on the entrenched camp at Shumla; but here, too, he was driven back with great carnage. It is to the vigorous defence of these two places, and the losses sustained before them, that the derangement of the Russian plans, and the final failure of the campaign, are generally attributed. In September, Kaminsky left Langeron before Rudschuk, and with his disposable force suddenly attacked the Turks at Bayne. They defended themselves with desperate valor; but were at length defeated with the loss of 12,000 men in killed and wounded; and Rudschuk was compelled to surrender, with all the Turkish flotilla lying before it, and Giurdzio on the other side. In order to create a diversion, the Turks now sent a fleet into the Black Sea, and threatened an attack on the Crimea. Notwithstanding this the Russians concentrated their forces in Bulgaria, and the Grand Vizier was obliged to retreat before them, re-cross the Bacan, and take up a position at Adrianople; leaving, however, the strong and impregnable fortresses of Varna on the sea coast, and Shumla on the ascent of the mountains, well secured at the other side. The feeble Selim, and his successor Mustapha, had both been strangled; and Mahomed had been called to the throne, who even then displayed the vigor which since has distinguished him. He set up the standard of the prophet at Daud Pasha, a large plain two miles from Constantinople, where all Mussulmen should rally round it. In this way he assembled, in a short time, a large army—appointed a new Grand Vizier, whom he sent on with the troops, and returned to the city. The new Vizier, Ahmed Aga, was a man of the same energy as the Sultan. He immediately descended from the mountains, forced the detached corps of Russians in Bulgaria to recross the Danube, and made a fierce attack upon Rudschuk, defended by the Russian General Kutosoff. The Russians, hard pressed, transported the inhabitants to the other side of the river, set fire to the town in four quarters, and then retreated themselves. The Turks rushed into the burning town, put a stop to the conflagration, and took up their position there.

The Grand Vizier having thus driven the Russians to the opposite shore, was now determined to follow them; and he made the attempt in three places, Widdin, Rudschuk, and Silistria. He succeeded at Widdin, and established thirty thousand men at Wallachia. He also succeeded at Rudschuk, took possession of a large Island in the river called Slobodie, and, in perfect confidence, passed the greater part of his army to the other side, and established them in an untrenched camp. Kutosoff was not idle; he immediately availed himself of the Grand Vizier's crossing over, and detached eight thousand men, under General Markoff, to attack the camp he left behind. A Turkish camp is formed without any regularity. The Grand Vizier's tent is always conspicuous in the centre, and becomes the nucleus, round which all the rest are pitched, as every man chooses to place them. It is, however, their strong hold, to which they always retire, as a wild animal to its lair; and they defend it with the same fierceness and obstinacy. On this occasion they were completely surprised—the whole of the camp, including the general's tent, fell into the hands of the Russians, and the fugitive Turks crowded into Rudschuk. Here they were cannonaded by the artillery of their own abandoned camp, and General Langeron, from the other side, directed an hundred pieces of cannon to bear upon them. This was the last effort of the combatants. The Turks who had entered Wallachia and Widdin, retired to the other side, and the Grand Vizier, having received great reinforcements, concentrated them at Rudschuk; but while the combatants were preparing to renew the sanguinary conflicts, the exhausted state of the one, and the critical state of the other, invaded by the French, induced them to come to an accommodation; and the peace of Bucharest, concluded in 1812, gave another accession of territory to the Russians, extending their frontier from the Dniester to the Pruth, and assigning to them all the country that lay between the two rivers, Bessarabia, and a considerable part of Moldavia. The Russians withdrew from the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which they had occupied for seven years, and have never since entered them.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

BIGLAND'S HISTORY of BIRDS, FISHES, REPTILES, and INSECTS, just published by Mr. JOHN GRIGG, forms one of the most beautiful volumes lately issued from the AMERICAN Press. It is printed in the same correct and elegant style with SHOBELL'S PLINIA, which we lately noticed, and the engravings are not only well executed from accurate drawings, but so naturally coloured that the resemblance to the living animal is admirable. The picture of the JAY especially, gives the form and plumage of the bird with very striking truth. As a specimen of the contents of the book, which seems extremely well calculated to attract and instruct the younger class of readers, we make an extract from the account of the SHARK:

The usual method which sailors have contrived for taking this ferocious creature, is by baiting a large hook with a piece of beef or pork, which is thrown into the sea, attached to a strong cable, furnished near the hook with an iron chain. Without this precaution, the shark would quickly liberate himself by biting asunder the rope. It is curious to observe the voracious animal coming up to survey the bait, especially when he is not sorely pressed with hunger. He approaches, swims around it, and for a time seems to neglect it, apprehensive perhaps of the cord and the chain; he quits it for some moments, but his appetite being aroused at the sight, he soon returns, and appears ready to devour it, but often quits it a second time. When the mariners have sufficiently amused themselves with observing his various evolutions, they make a pretence, by drawing the rope, to take away the bait. It is then that his natural voracity overpowers him; he darts with violence at the bait, and swallows it, together with the hook. Sometimes, however, he does not so entirely gorge the whole, but that he again gets free; yet even then, his insatiable appetite is so irresistible, that although wounded and bleeding with the hook, he will again pursue the bait until he is taken. When he finds the hook lodged in his stomach, his utmost efforts are exerted to get free, but in vain; he tries with his teeth to cut the chain; he pulls with all his force to break the rope; in this manner continuing his tremendous, but fruitless efforts, until his strength is quite exhausted, he suffers his head to be drawn above water, and his tail being first confined with a noose, he is drawn on board and despatched.—The usual manner of killing him, is to beat him on the head till he dies; that, however, is not effected without difficulty and danger. This enormous fish, terrible in the agonies of death, struggles with his destroyers, and there is scarcely any animal that is more tenacious of life; even after he is cut in pieces, the muscles still preserve their motion, and vibrate for some time after being separated from the body. Sometimes after being separated from the body. Sometimes after being separated from the body. Sometimes

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

We understand that a new dictionary, adapted to the improved state of society, is in a course of publication. The following extracts are handed as specimens:

Temperance.—A preference of champaigne to N. E. rum.

Taste.—An indiscriminate admiration of all things fashionable.

Goodness.—A capability of paying money.

Generosity.—The capability of exultation, or giving aid to fashionable projects.

Gaiety.—A splendid wrapper for a diseased heart.

Love.—A malady resembling the fever-and-ague, frequently accompanied with derangement, and often fatal.

Vanity, (obsolete.)—An ancient attribute of Poets.

Editor.—One who anticipates future punishments, being continually surrounded by devils and particular friends.

LOADING HAY IN CHILI.

A writer in the Christian Spectator, who has spent several years in Chili, (or Chile) remarks that almost all substances from the earth and sea, are transported on the back of mules in that country. Hay is wholly brought to market in that way. A man mounts his mule and stands erect while a second throws him up bundles of long green hay, which he places round him as our hay makers load a cart. When the mule is so laden that nothing but the long ears and the owner's head are visible, he is brought to the city, where the rider sells to one and another until his load is gone.

Long sticks of timber are brought to market on mule back, one on each side of the animal.—They are crossed and lashed two together on the saddle; the lower ends hang on the ground behind, and sweep the whole street.

An Irishman who not long since emigrated from 'swate Ireland' to one of our neighboring towns, shortly after his arrival, began (like his neighbors) the task of raising a crop of *Beans*.—Not long afterwards, his beans, (over the hills of which he had watched with anxiety) began to make their appearance, but, as he thought, did not come up the right way, the bean itself coming up first. He then went to his neighbor's garden, and found upon examination that his beans corresponded exactly with his own, but went back and began the tedious job of pulling them up and putting the other end down. While thus employed, a person passing by, after saluting him with a "good morning," inquired of him what he was doing? To which Pat replied with a smiling countenance, "By Gingons, my *banes* have come up the wrong way, and I'm planting them over again."

Mr. Chambers, in his Picture of Scotland, after relating that the merchants, as they are called, of Lerwick, think nothing of shutting up shop, in order to go away upon a pleasure excursion, adds: "Such was also the blessed state of Edinburgh, before it became necessary to employ every hour in toil, in order to acquire daily bread; when rents were scarcely worth the name, and every man shut in at 3 o'clock, in order to attend his club," &c. About seventy years ago, it was quite a common thing for a shopkeeper, occupying part of what is called a double shop in the High-street, or Luckenbooths, to go down for an hour or two to Leith races, without locking up his shop, but simply saying to his neighbor, as he passed out, "keep my shop awee—I'm gaun down to the races." There was a shopkeeper in College street, within the last thirty years, who had a regular white ticket for insertion in his window, bearing this inscription, "gone to take a walk in the meadows—will be back in half an hour." People applying during his absence had to wait until he returned. Those who kept high shops, moreover, in the Lawnmarket, might then have been often found playing at draught with a neighbor, across the counter; and in case of a customer entering, they never rose till they had played out the game."

CAVALIER COURTSHIP.

The ceremony of marriage among the Kalmucks, is performed on horseback. A girl is mounted who rides off in full speed. Her lover pursues; if he overtakes her, she becomes his wife, and the marriage is consummated on the spot. After this she returns with him to his tent. But it sometimes happens that the woman does not wish to marry the person by whom she is pursued; in this case she will not suffer him to overtake her. We were assured, that no instance occurs of a Kalmuck girl being thus caught, unless she has a partiality for her pursuer. If she dislikes him, she rides, *neck or nothing*, until her pursuer's horse becomes exhausted, leaving her at liberty to return, and to be afterwards chased by some more favoured admirer.

THE TEETH.

We have often said, says the Medical Intelligencer, that teeth require great care. First let them be well set in order, by removing the tartar, &c. with a proper instrument, and using frequently a large and as still a brush as can be procured. It should be used dry two or three times a week, for this will harden the gums, and prevent the collection of extraneous matter, and give a fine polish to the teeth. A simple brush, however hard, can never injure the enamel, and a soft brush is worse than useless. The best brushes seldom admit of use more than a month or two, when they become soft, and are good for nothing. Cologne water, diluted, may be used occasionally, and will give a fine, clear complexion to the teeth, and preserve the breath pure and fragrant.

"The Portuguese ladies in Madeira, never wash their faces, and complain that the English destroy their fine complexions by too much water. Dry rubbing is the thing. If you intend to visit a female, you send notice over night, and then she puts on her corset, and dresses herself as if for a ball. So you meet them in the streets lying in their palanquins, with one pretty ankle hanging outside, and in rich evening costume. —*Visit to Madeira.*

A Genoese lady was questioning one of Tuscany on the number of her lovers. 'Just at present replied the fair Tuscan, 'I have but one.'—'But one!' ejaculated the other—'what solitude! what ennui! why, it is just like a husband.'

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

"You bromish," says old Squire Gabel to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, "You bromish to hap dis woman for your vife." Yes. "Und you madam bromish for to hap dis man for your husband." Yes. "Vell I pronounce you to be one flesh and one beef. Und now I poolish de bans of dis matrimony, before God, mine vife, Dolly, Harry, und de rest of the childern. Und, ash de scriptur says, vat Got puts togeddier, let no man poot asoonder.—Und now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) *vare ish mine tollar.*

APATHY.

The first sense that a man has of the better part of his life being over, and the afternoon of his day come on, is the consciousness of the matter of his hopes being quite exhausted. He may continue in the cheerful participation of all his habitual pleasantries, seem mirthful to his companions, and still taste with relish his accustomed enjoyment; but a cold inward pressure, which resolution cannot remove, makes him to feel that the spring of life hath spent its elasticity, and can never prompt to adventure without crouching.

Hint to Shavers.—A person not far from Torrington, whose face is somewhat above the ordinary dimensions, has been waited on and shaved by a certain barber every day for twenty-one years without coming to any regular settlement. The tradesman thinking it time to wind up the accounts, carried in his bill, charged one penny per day, which amounted to £21 9s 2d. The gentleman thinking this rather exorbitant, made some scruple about payment, when the tonsor proposed, if his customer thought proper, to charge by the acre, at the rate of 200*l.*; this was readily agreed to, and on measuring the premises, 192 square inches proved to be the contents, which, traversed over so many times, would measure 1,12,640 of an acre, the charge for which would be 46*l.* 12s 1d, being 15*l.* 19s 11d in favour of chin surveying.—*Devonshire paper.*

Scotch Effeminacy.—A chieftain and his son, travelling in the highlands of Scotland in the winter, were overtaken by night; the snow was deep upon the ground, and upon it they took up their lodging, wrapped in their plaids—the son laid himself down first; and the father, perceiving that he had rolled a heap of snow together by way of a pillow, indignantly kicked it from under the youth's head, exclaiming, "What, sir, are you going to be effeminate?"

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A Mr. D—— was a great deer hunter. He had learned his dog to trail the game a few yards ahead of him slowly, till, within sight, he should be able to reach it with his rifle. A very large buck had made his appearance in the neighborhood, and excited great emulation among the rival hunters, who should kill him. One morning very early Mr. D. roused him from his lair, and his dog was placed on his trail. He had not gone far before he got a shot at the noble animal, but it was not fatal. The deer fled. The dog was made to follow slowly again, until a second shot might be more successful. They followed to a large creek which the deer had crossed—the dog refused to follow. The master urged, but the dog still refused to take the water. The master became irritated and seized the dog to throw him in, when he bit his master on the arm. The master was unable to account for such conduct in an animal, who had heretofore required restraint rather than excitement in the discharge of his duties. At last it flashed across his mind that the animal was going mad, and his fear of the water was a convincing proof to his imagination. Levelling his rifle, he instantly blew out the brains of poor Tray, and made all haste home, with the terrible intelligence that his dog had gone mad and bit him. The fame of our old teacher soon carried the half distracted man to his residence.—He heard the tale, soothed the excited feelings of his patient, and assured him that there was no immediate danger. Not believing it a case of the bite of a rabid animal, he invented several plans to allay the fears of Mr. D——, telling him, among other things, that he need not fear the least danger if he should pass the 27th day after the bite, and that the disease rarely manifested itself sooner. About a week before this period had elapsed, Mr. D—— began to be very uneasy and restless. The nearer the day approached, symptoms of great mental anxiety showed themselves more frequently, till on the 26th day, the man was in a state of *infuriate madness. His eye* glanced with maniacal quickness, from object to object, and his whole countenance expressed the passions of a demon.—He shuddered at the sight of water, gnashed his teeth, and rolling his projecting eye-balls, presented less the appearance of a human being than an accursed inhabitant escaped from the regions of Tophit. He had, however, short lucid intervals when reason seemed to resume her empire over him. He would then beg his friends to keep away from him, for he did not know what he might do. At these times he would swallow water in large quantities, to quench his raging thirst, but every swallow was accompanied with a convulsive motion. His physician was sent for, but being from home, it was several hours before he visited him. When he arrived there was a crowd round the house and in the door—all begged him not to enter, as the patient was an *infuriate* madman. But he disregarded his personal safety and entered. The man was walking with a brisk step across his room backwards and forwards, rolling his eyes, gnashing his teeth, and when the violence of the paroxysm was a little abated, would coil himself up in the corner of the room like a dog, and lie still for a moment. He recognized his physician, whom he begged not to come near him, as he could not answer for his conduct. In one of his lucid moments, the Doctor poured out, as he supposed, nearly an ounce of laudanum, persuaded Mr. D—— to swallow it, which he did convulsively. In an hour he was in a sound sleep, with stentorous breathing, from which he awoke the second day in his perfect mind, and killed many a fine buck afterwards.—*Augusta Courier.*

MINES OF MALACCA.

We are informed by the Malacca Observer, of the 6th November, that the mines in that quarter are so enormously rich, that a single workman might obtain from them one catty and a half of gold in a year; that three hundred persons, therefore, would obtain four hundred and fifty catty, or 225,000 Spanish dollars. When this splendid looking statement, (at which we perceive the reader's eyes glisten,) is placed in the crushing mill of arithmetic, and the hocuspha of common sense, we find that 225,000 dollars are £40,000, or £133 6s 8d. per man, from which are to be deducted the cost of tools, &c. the wages of the miners, and the pay and provender of a regiment of sepoys to protect them! —*Lon. Rev.*

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Philadelphia Price Current, says—Information respecting this important crop, from various sections of the country, and on which it is believed implicit reliance can be placed, gives the following result:

Virginia.—Middle and lower sections, and particularly on the rivers, the crop has suffered from rust, and it is estimated from one-fourth to one-third short of a fair average. In the upper districts an abundant crop, well secured.

Maryland.—On the eastern shore and lower counties of the western, the crops have suffered from rust and mildew, and prove materially short of an average; but in the upper and western counties, the crop is considered abundant, and well secured.

Delaware.—In New Castle county there is a fair average crop. In Kent and Sussex not exceeding half a crop.

Pennsylvania.—In the eastern sections, (extending to Blue Ridge,) the crop is in general abundant, and of fine quality, and with the exception of Northampton county, (where it was suffered to remain too long in the field,) well secured. In the middle section, or Susquehannah country, and more particularly in Mifflin, Centre, and Huntington counties, very serious injury has been sustained by rust, and the crop reduced one-third to one-half. On the west and north branches, the injury is believed not to be so serious.

New Jersey.—In the upper counties of New Jersey, the only important wheat districts of that state, the crops are fair, but not secured without some injury.

New York.—In the eastern district, fair average crops have been made. In the middle districts some injury has been sustained by rust, and some by wet weather, but there is nearly a fair average crop. In the important western district, very serious injury has been sustained, the extent of which is yet uncertain, as much grain was still exposed at last dates to unfavourable weather. It is apprehended the crop in that district will be diminished full one-third.

Connecticut.—In the small wheat districts of this state, the crop has sustained injury, but the extent not sufficiently ascertained. In the states east of Connecticut no wheat of importance is raised.

On the whole it is safe to conclude, that notwithstanding the favourable prospect in last month, for a superabundant crop, in the wheat districts of the United States *on the Atlantic*, there is barely an average crop. It is worthy of remark, that in the great valley between the north and south mountains, extending from New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and into Virginia, the crop of wheat has not this year been subject to the injuries sustained in a greater or less degree in the other districts, and has proved uncommonly abundant, of fine quality, and in general well secured, which compensates in a great measure for the deficiencies noted in other quarters.

The latest advices from lower Canada, lead us to apprehend that crops there have sustained serious injury, and will prove materially short of an average.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

No. XVI.

Botanic Name } BRYONIA ALBA.
English Name } *White Bryony.*
French Name } *Brione blanche.*

A vine of the great family of Gourds, or CUCURBITES, and *of monoecia of Linneus*, although some species are Diœcious. It is a native of the north of Europe, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens, as an elegant vine, and for the medical properties of the root, which is very large, sometimes a yard long, thick, tuberose, and white. It was formerly much esteemed as a Cathartic, somewhat similar to Scammony and Jalap.

All the Gourd tribe consists of vines with tendrils, and blossoms of two sorts, the *sterile* containing a few stamina connected or united together in different ways: while the fertile blossoms produce often very large and excellent fruits, such as Melons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Cucumbers, &c.

This Briony has been called white, from its white root: it blossoms in summer. The stem climbs several feet high, the leaves are cordate, lobed and angular, with opposite tendrils and axillary blossoms in small racemes. The calyx is five cleft, the corolla has five lobes; there are three stamina and three stigmas. The berry is round, small, and red.

The root being perennial, throws a new stem every year, as in all perennial vines.

It is one of the floral Emblems of Discovery.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the night of the 23d of June last, two indented apprentices to the Ladies' Shoemaking business, named William and George Cox. William is between 18 and 19 years of age, light complexion; took with him 1 blue cloth roundabout and vest, black stuff pantaloons, fur hat, 2 pair duck trowsers, and sundry other articles of clothing. George is between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion; took with him one cassinet coatee, the rest of his clothes is similar to William's. George has his name in full on his right arm. Whoever will return said runaways, or secure them in any jail, and give information to me, so that I shall get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

All persons are forbidden to trust or harbour said runaways, at their peril.

JAMES F. CULLBREATH,
No. 31 Chester street.

P. S. Twenty dollars will be given for William, and ten for George, separately. Aug. 9—4t*

Joseph & Thomas Wood & Co.

No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received, by the late arrivals, the following articles:

Superior Lyons Silk Velvets, jet and blue-black, for Vests and Collars,
Italian Lutestrings, black and blue-black,
Italian do. Corvats,
Italian Sewings, blue, black and assorted,
Gros de Nap, black, white and assorted, plain, and figured,
Double chain Levantines, for bonnets and dresses,
Black and blue-black Levantines,
Satins, black, white and colored,
Black Mode, ¾, ⅞ and 5-4 wide,
Silk Velvets, black, blue-black and assorted,
Plain and striped Cote Pailles,
Fancy Gros de Nap, Gauze and Grenadine Ribbs.
Silk, Cashmere, Barege and Tarlet do.
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs,
French Crape, black, white and green,
Crape Lisse, white, black and assorted,
Black 6-4 Crapes,
Florences, assorted, in qualities and colours,
Buskin, Kid, Braver, Castor and Silk Gloves,
English Silk Gloves, superior black and white,
Black and White Silk Hose and half Hose,
5-12 and 6-16 Stamped Satin Ribands,
5-12 and 6-16 Shaded and Figured Ribands do.
6-16 and 9-22 fancy Gros de Nap, and Gauze Ribands,
7 and 9 Rich Ribands, plain, striped and plaid,
11½ to 22 edged dou plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands,
6, 9 and 12 Gauze Cap Ribands,
Pelange, assorted colors, for Hatters,
Daisy Buttons, black and assorted,
Piping and Fancy Silk Cords,
Boot Cords, black and assorted, superior,
Imitation Pearl Beads, black, white and assorted,
Thread, Bobbinet and Gimp Laces,
Blond Lace, real and imitation,
Floss Thread,
Swiss muslins, plain and figured,
Black, white and colored Ostrich Feathers,
Bandannoe and Flag Ribbs.
Black and cross barred silk Ribbs.
Sarsnets, black, white and assorted,
Scashaws and Satins, colored and black,
Crape Shawls, Scarfs and Dresses,
Black and colored Levantines, plain and figured,
Nankin and Canton Crapes, black and assorted,
Silk Twist, blue, black and assorted,

All of which, together with a great variety of articles not enumerated, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash, or approved acceptances. Aug. 9—3t

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life: Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief, and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

Margaret Heckman, 311 Lombardy street; John Tepper, 81 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 343 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Moore, John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—3m N. W. corner Second & Market, United.

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 28th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ⅌ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Post Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ⅌ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ⅌ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
june 14—tf

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. E. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 16 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jefferies, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Offices, No. 32 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hassler's City Hotel, or 9 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 2—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster county, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Nathaniel Lightner, Esq. Mayor of the City of Lancaster, and being duly sworn or affirmed severally deposed, and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific, upon themselves with the greatest success, for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that, in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Martin Light, of Lancaster, aged 40 years, a long time grievously afflicted with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, spitting of matter in his lungs, night sweats, and hectic fever, and much emaciated and his life despaired of, was completely cured by using 3 bottles, now is better than six years and remains well as to the disease of his breast and lungs—affirmed and subscribed to.
April, 9th, 1825.

Samuel Dennis, aged 28, of Strasburg township; Martin Kreymer, aged 45 years, of Conestoga township, a long time exceedingly afflicted; Isaac Hansen, aged 37 years, of the city of Lancaster—cured by using three bottles. Charles Hanchard aged 36 years, Donegal township—cured by using 2 bottles. Christian Hess, aged 61 years, Manheim township—cured by using 5 bottles; Richard Johnson, aged 38 years, of Donegal township—Jacob Williams, aged 44 years, of the city of Lancaster—Joseph Barr, aged 40 years, of Strasburg township—Elizabeth Kahler, aged 16 years, of Millerstown, Manner Township. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in the sides and breasts for a long time, and expectoration of slime and matter from the lungs, hectic fever and night sweats, &c. &c. and were cured in a short time by using a few bottles of his Indian Specific. Severally sworn or affirmed and subscribed to, ut supra.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 20th of January, 1827, in the city of Lancaster.

NATHANIEL LIGHTNER, Mayor.
[L. S.]

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has appointed as Agents for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, Messrs FULLERTON & CLARKSON, Druggists, No. 174 Market street fifth door above Fifth street, E. DURAND, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Sixth street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, for Philadelphia.

He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base competition has been attempted to be imposed on the public by a counterfeit imitation of this valuable medicine.
dec 19—tf&ew6w

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hunt, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 213 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 56 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafleteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Phila. price $1 per bottle.
may 24—6mo

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 LIBERTY STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

Dr. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the *Piles*. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on the agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
122 Williams street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and during September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann st.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
B. A. Bash & Son, 148 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 91 North Eighth street. june 14—3mo

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 118 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,

No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. RHOADS,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Philadelphia Institution

FOR CORRECTING STAMMERING and other Impediments of Speech, on Mrs. Leigh's System. No. 37 North Fourth street. July 14—eotf

AUCTION GOODS

AT FOUR PER CENT. FOR CASH.

AT THE NEW STORE, No. 46 North Fourth street, 5 doors above Arch, 100 pr. 6-4 large plaid fashionable ginghams; 400 pc. white buckram, suitable for Milliners, at 1 dollar per piece; York tan gloves, 16½ cents; superior Hoskin, at 31¼ cents; super dark do. at 45 cents.

Just received, a fresh assortment of neat prints, at 18¾ cents, usually retailing at 20 cents per yard; 30 dozen Grenadine bibbs. at 62½ cents, common retail price 75 cents; superior plain Gros de Naples Colcross, at 62½ cents; Ladies' Gros de Nap dress bibbs. at 75, usually sold for $1; British and low priced 6-4 muslins for dresses; 6-4 cambrics and jaconets; 50 pair 11-4 blankets, at $ 50; fine white flannels, plain and "willed"; black bombazetts, and fine bombazines; linen pocket bibbs. at 50 cents, usually sold at 62½ cents; pins, 61 cents per sheet.

Our customers would do well by giving us a call before purchasing their Fall goods, as we have a large stock of fresh goods, lately purchased at auction, and will be sold low for cash. JOHN KENNEDY.
Aug. 9—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 28 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin *plates* in boxes, Block Tin, *Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Boraz, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
Feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 15—6m*

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 283 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 18—3mo JAMES C. COOPER.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 4 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or approved paper. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—tf MOSES BUSCH.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamental. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. &c. Hoods, &c.

The subscriber's intention it to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to be found at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and case, time piece, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles, Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, &c. &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 2—1yr

J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 58 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 1—1yr.

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 118 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

SEA BATHING

AT BEESLEY'S POINT

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the well known Tavern stand at Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, New Jersey, near the Great Egg Harbour River or Bay, which was formerly kept by Thomas Beesley.

This house is situated on one of the pleasantest parts of the Sea Coast, with Fishing, Gunning and Bathing, convenient to the latter, perhaps not exceeded by any on the coast. There is also the advantage of fine Oysters and Game on the premises.

This house is large and convenient, and as it respects other accommodations, he wishes them to have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

A Stage leaves the upper side of Market street Ferry, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the place on the same day. JOHN ALBERTSON.
Beesley's Point, N. J. June 28th, 1828 july 5—7t*

SCYTHES.

PASSMORE, Bartlett, Harris, Scarlett, Darling, Wall, Cope, Griffin, Waldron, and Mullin's and Warren's GRASS SCYTHES

Griffin, Waldron, Harris, Mullin, and Biggin's GRAIN SCYTHES

Kerlin and Molleverill's SICKLES.

Grosleyer's HAY and MANURE FORKS.

Darby and Wunnecket STONES

GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES, SNEEDS, &c. &c.

For sale at No 57 Market street, by
may 17—tf SHIPLEY & BARTRAM.

MOORE HALL MILL.

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 21 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street. JAMES WOOD, Sr.
march 8—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Broad Street.
april 26—1y

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 29—tf

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 36 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM B. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good sweand handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 5—3m

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER

AT THE OFFICE OF THE S'E. POST,

No. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

LEGHORN,

STRAW BONNET & SHOE WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND,

OF the late Firm of HAUSE & M'CLELLAND, has taken the Store, No. 102 Market street, up stairs, next door to Thomas Elmes' Hat store, where he offers for sale, on liberal terms, a general assortment of superior style LEGHORNS, consisting of Bolivars, Flats and Crowns, Gipsies', Misses', Men's, Boys', &c.

Also, a general assortment of City Manufactured and Eastern Shoes, Boots, &c. Aug. 2—3t

JACOB W. M'CURDY,

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

No. 170 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. June 28—3mo

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate in Moreland Township, Montgomery county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the eastern road, quarter of a mile above Willow Grove, containing 15 acres of excellent land. The improvements are a two story stone house, 2 rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and 4 rooms on the second; a good frame barn, and other out-buildings; a never failing pump of good water at the door, and stone vaulted cave is attached.

Likewise on the premises is a young thriving apple orchard, and other fruit. The above property is handsomely situated, and has a commanding view of several miles around.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, will apply to the Subscriber thereon. ADAM HAMMAN.
Aug. 2—3t*